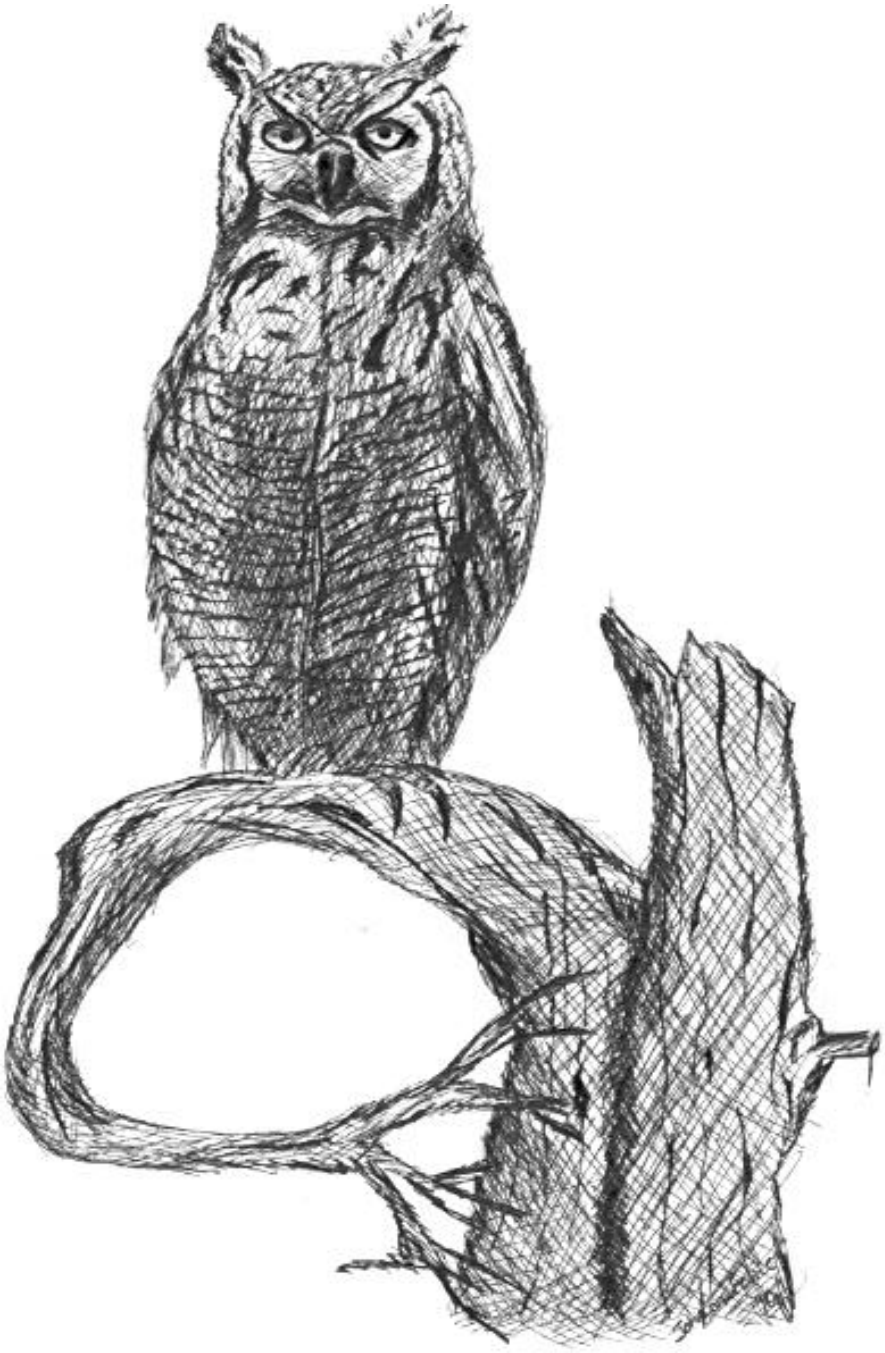
Southeastern Utah’s Birds



Southeastern Utah's birds (Avian Species)

At the time of Utah's settlement (1847) 280 avian species inhabited the region. Today 285 avian species inhabit southeastern Utah. Seven exotics have established populations. Unfortunately, other native species have not fared as well. The passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) has become extinct. Four other species --California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), peregrine falcon (*Peregrinus anatum*), bald eagle (*ltaliaertus leucocephalus*), and whooping crane (*Grus americana*) --have become endangered with extinction. The California condor is extirpated from the region. Population levels of another 19 species have been jeopardized such that they are classed as rare, although they still occur in numbers adequate for survival. Market hunting was the cause for the demise of passenger pigeons. Habitat losses, environmental pollutants, and disturbances by man have spelled "doom" for the other birds that are in jeopardy. Only planning followed by solid management decisions can retrieve these birds from peril and keep others from being jeopardized.

Pesticide use can have severe impacts on bird populations. The heavily publicized DDT (a chlorinated hydrocarbon) decimated many bird populations. Chlorinated hydrocarbons are persistent and tend to "bioconcentrate" at each level of the food chain. Raptors and other species at the top of the food chains are the most negatively affected by these pesticides. The birds are not immediately impacted by ingestion of the compound. However, DDT alters calcium metabolism of adult birds, causing thinning of egg shells to the point of embryo mortality. DDT was banned in 1972 which helped many bird populations recover. Unfortunately, pesticide problems still occur. Organophosphate pesticides, although they do not bioconcentrate, are highly toxic. Mercury, which is toxic to birds when ingested, is also used as an ingredient in some pesticides. DDT is present again as an ingredient in Docofol, a toxin used in many pesticides.

Bioconcentration of selenium through the food chain can also impact bird populations. Selenium is an essential micronutrient to all animals. However, 3-8 ppm dry weight of selenium in food has been shown to cause embryo deformities and inhibit reproductive success in waterfowl. A selenium concentration of 30 ppm in livers of waterfowl produces reproductive abnormalities. Selenium is a naturally-occurring element, primarily associated with marine shales. Problems arise when irrigation practices leach selenium at high concentrations from the soil allowing it to enter the food chain. Recovery time of aquatic systems contaminated with selenium appears variable and site specific. Utah regulations stipulate that concentration levels in water less than 20 ppb (1 hour average) or 5 ppb (4 day average) be achieved.

Botulism is another impact on wetland bird populations, that results from pool water quality parameters. It is a bacterium that affects the nervous system and causes death. Water bodies with high temperatures, low water levels, low oxygen levels, and high alkalinity are frequent sites of botulism outbreaks.

Alterations to water quality and quantity can impact fish and other aquatic populations that provide food sources for many bird species. The availability of good drinking water is critical for all species.

Toxins from oil spills can be inhaled or ingested by birds. Resultant viral infections, kidney damage, or liver damage can cause mortality .The toxins are also easily absorbed through egg

shells, resulting in the death of the embryo. Oil can become matted on feathers and reduce both the insulating and buoyancy capacity of the feathers. Residue from some evaporation ponds may collect on bird feathers with the same effect.

The loss or disturbance to habitat can reduce bird populations. Vegetation destruction can reduce forage availability , nesting sites, and cover. During crucial periods such as breeding, wintering, and migrating, the importance of adequate habitat is magnified. Nesting birds are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and many will desert their nest site. Of those species that desert, some tend to renest while others will not. Raptor nests require anywhere from 0.5 to 1.0 mile radius protected from human disturbance for successful reproduction. The impacts to populations of birds whose breeding activities were thwarted are obvious. It is important to realize that breeding can only be considered successful if the nestlings survive through fledging and ultimately reproduce.

While each ecosystem is important to those bird species inhabiting it, there is substantial variation in use of ecosystems within a geographic area (Table 4). Riparian areas, regardless of geographic area, are the most heavily utilized habitat by birds in southeastern Utah; 58% to 96% of the bird species for any area utilize this setting. Riparian ecosystems serve as important migration corridors or simply stopover sites. They also provide excellent quality breeding habitat. The desert and submontane elevations of the riparian areas tend to attract more species than montane elevations. This is in part due to the ability of desert and submontane areas to support more species in winter when higher montane elevations are subject to adverse conditions (Table 4).

Agricultural ecosystems can be important due to water supplied by irrigation activities and the abundance of food from crops. This is particularly evident in the Cisco Desert where 85% of the birds that utilize the area frequent farmlands. Riparian ecosystems here also support 85% of the species. The Cisco Desert is rather inhospitable for many wildlife species, thus the high concentration of birds in areas with water (Table 4).

The following species' specific narratives address critical valued use areas and crucial time periods for individual species of birds; nesting times and sites, incubation times, and nestling periods were included for each species as well as forage preferences. Note that the diet described in each narrative pertains to the food category most utilized by the birds; herbivorous, carnivorous, omnivorous, and insectivorous. Yearly food requirements include proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. Nitrogen (derived from proteins) is important to avian life cycles, particularly during reproduction, growth, and molting. Birds will increase their intake of animal food to meet this need. Even species that are normally herbivorous will incorporate insects in their diet. Nestlings also require diets with an abundance of insects. Project Planners should give consideration to the specific requirements for birds.

Table 4. Numbers (#) of avian (bird) species that now (1990) inhabit geographic areas and the proportion (%) of that total which each ecosystem by ecological association within southeastern Utah.

Proportion (%) of species that inhabit each ecosystem by (1) Cold Desert (3,700 -5,800 ft.); (2) Submontane (5,500-8,500 ft.); and (3) Submontane (6,500-12,721 ft.) ecological associations.

UPLANDS

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet)/#	Urban			Agricultural			Alpine			Spruce/Fir			Aspen			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/Grass			Mountain Brush			Pinyon/Juniper			Saltbrush/Grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Barren		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/231		40	24		46				9			31			30			32		31	19		38			41									22	15		10	7
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/232					46							31			29			32		31	18		37			40									22	15		9	6
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/111																				52			60			65									39			17	
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,506)/217					47				10			35			34			37		34	20		43			46						17			23	15		11	7
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/225		38			47				9			34			32			35		33	20		41			45						16			23	14		12	8
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/228		38			47				9			33			32			35		32	19		41			44						15			23	14		11	7
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/239				39	46														26	32			37			40		21			19	16		25	24		10	10	
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/232	30	34		41	45														27	31			34			39		21			20	17		25	24		10	10	
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/173	39			49															35	39			43			53		30			28	23		32	28		14	13	
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/102	58			85															54									46						51			22		
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/258	27	34		44	43							29			27			30	25	30	19		36			40		20			18	15		24	22	12	10	10	7

WETLANDS

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet)/#	Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/231		47	35		31	27		88	65		32	27		32	28
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/232		49	35		32	27		90	65		32	27		33	28
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/111		28			19			96			5			5	
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,506)/217		41	31		32	33		88	67		31	24		27	24
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/225		42	32		31	28		89	68		27	25		28	23
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/228		42	32		31	27		89	67		27	29		28	25
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/239	49	46		34	32		74	87		34	31		35	32	
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/232	51	46		35	32		76	85		36	33		36	33	
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/173	39	31		27	22		72	87		21	16		21	16	
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/102	44			22			85			7			7		
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/258	46	43	31	31	29	47	64	83	58	31	29	24	31	29	25

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Gaviidae Arctic loon *Gavia arctica*		**Indigenous**																	C	C
	Tr/a	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent large bodies of water at all elevations but seem to prefer cold lakes. They feed on fish. They have been observed at Scofield Reservoir during migration. One specimen was collected as an injured bird in Wellington, Utah, during the fall of 1987.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/a	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
common loon *Gavia immer*		**Indigenous**													C	C	C	C	C	
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent large bodies of water at any elevation. They feed on fish. Siltation, oil, pollution, and other human disturbances can be harmful. Both sexes incubate the eggs for 26-31 days, followed by a 75-80 day nestling period. Nests are formed from debris and are build adjacent to water. Although considered a transient species, one pair is believed to have nested on Scofield Reservoir in 1987.																	
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

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Family: Podicipediae *western grebe *Aechmophorus occidentalis*																C		C	C	C
	Tr/o	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent water bodies at any elevation where they can forage for small fish and aquatic invertebrates. Little is known concerning population dynamics and insufficient data exists to fully support a position on their status. Spring migrants arrive in mid March. Colonial nesting occurs in June with a 28 day incubation period. Young fledge at 63-77 days of age. Stable water levels with dense emergent vegetation are important since the nest is a floating mat of vegetation. Migrants depart by mid November.																	
	Tr/o	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/o	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/o	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/l	Canyonlands																		
horned grebe *Podiceps auritus*																C		C	C	C
	Su/u	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent water bodies at any elevation where they can forage for small fish and aquatic invertebrates. High turbidity can limit feeding success. Their population trend is believed to be stable. Spring migrants arrive in March. Nesting occurs in June with a 28 day incubation period. Young fledge in 45-60 days. The nest is a floating mat of vegetation, so stable water levels are important. This species winters in coastal areas. Fall migrants leave Utah by late October.																	
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
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	Su/u	Canyonlands																		

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eared grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*		**Indigenous**														C		C	C	C
	Su/u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent water bodies at all elevations where they can feed on fish and aquatic invertebrates. Their population trend is believed to be stable. Spring migrants arrive in large flocks during March. Colonial nesting occurs in June with a 3-4 week incubation period and a 3 week nestling period. Nests are constructed as floating mats of vegetation, so stable, shallow water conditions are critical. Migrants depart Utah by mid November.																	
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/u	Canyonlands																		
pied-billed grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*		**Indigenous**														C		C	C	C
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds frequent clear, slow-moving water bodies at all elevations. They feed on fish and aquatic invertebrates. Their population trend is stable. Breeding occurs from March-August. Nesting usually occurs in June with a 28 day incubation period. Young are fairly independent at 3 weeks of age. The nest is a floating structure anchored either to emergent vegetation or to the bottom. Fall migrants leave when their use areas freeze out. These birds are sensitive to human disturbances.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/u	Dolores Triangle																		
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Family: Pelecanidae *American white pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*																C		C	C	C
	Tr/r	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	The population trend of these nongame birds is stable. They are restricted to large bodies of water at all elevations. Nests are constructed on the ground or in bulrushes beginning in March. Eggs are incubated for 29-36 days. Young have fledged by August. Migration out of Utah is complete by mid October. Pelicans feed primarily on fish at shallow water fishing grounds. Only non-breeding groups are known to frequent southeastern Utah.																	
	Tr/r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/r	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/r	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/r	Canyonlands																		
Family: Phalacrocoracidae *double-crested cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*																C		C	C	C
	Tr/r	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds occur at all elevations. Their population trend in unknown. Cormorants appear to favor large reservoirs for feeding and brooding. Nests can be located on the ground, on islands, or in trees surrounded by water. The birds arrive in Utah in March and remain until the end of November with colonial nesting occurring from April-July. There is a 25-29 day incubation period and the young fledge in another 35-42 days. These birds dive for fish and crustaceans.																	
	Tr/r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
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Family: Ardeidae *great blue heron *Ardea herodias*		**Indigenous**														C	H	C	C	C
	Su/u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds occur at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Heronry sties are preferably located in trees near water, but herons have also been known to nest on the ground. The crucial period for nesting and brooding is from March to mid September. Nests will be abandoned if the site is disturbed. Heronries are reused each year. Eggs are incubated for 28 days and the young fledge at 55-60 days of age. Fish are the primary food. Herons must be undisturbed at their forage areas.																	
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
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	Su/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/u	Canyonlands																		
*American bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus*		**Indigenous**														C		C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds are dependent upon dense wetlands at desert and submontane elevations. They are found in southeastern Utah from April through November. These shy birds are solitary and nocturnal. Their population trend appears stable. Nests are platforms of vegetation built above water and occur from May-July. Eggs are incubated for 28-29 days and the young remain in the nest an additional 2 weeks. Bitterns feed on fish, crayfish, aquatic vertebrates, and insects. The birds will desert both feeding and nesting sites if disturbed.																	
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
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cattle egret *Bubulcus ibis*				C												C	C	C	C	C
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	Cattle Egrets pass through southeastern Utah enroute to Central and South America. This species is found at desert and submontane elevations. They are most likely observed from April through May or August through September. Their population trend is unknown. Cattle egrets are primarily insectivorous and are often associated with large grazing animals.																	
	Tr/o	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/o	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/o	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/o	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/o	Canyonlands																		
green-backed heron *Butorides striatus*																C		C	C	C
	k	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau	These nongame herons frequent wetlands in desert zones. Their population trend is unknown. Herons eat fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects, and crayfish.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
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snowy egret *Egretta thula*		**Indigenous**														C	C	C	C	C
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Snowy egrets prefer to nest at remote marshes in association with great blue and black-crowned night herons. They are intolerant of human disturbance and will desert their nests. Nests are platforms of sticks built in trees, shrubs, willows, and marsh grass from May-July. Eggs are incubated for 20-24 days and the young fledge at 30 days of age. High turbidity and dense vegetation can hinder the egret's ability to locate fish and insects.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
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	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
least bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*		**Indigenous**														C		C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	Least bitterns inhabit herbaceous wetlands in the desert zone. The population trend of these birds is unknown, although their secretive habits may cause them to appear less numerous than records indicate. When alarmed, they run into vegetation instead of taking flight. Bitterns take fish, crayfish, aquatic invertebrates, and insects from small pools amidst dense vegetation.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*		**Indigenous**														C		C	C	C
	Su/u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds occur at desert and submontane elevations from mid April through October. Little is known about their population trend. Nesting occurs from May-July. Nests are loose platforms of sticks lined with grass. They are frequently built in trees and will be deserted if disturbed. There is a 24-26 day incubation period and 42-49 day nestling period. Night heron colonies are frequently situated amongst great blue herons and snowy egrets. Primary food sources are fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects, crayfish, and mollusks.																	
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/u	Canyonlands																		
Family: Threskiornithidae *white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*		**Indigenous**		C												C	C	C	C	C
	Tr/r	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds are highly valued by bird- watchers. They are found at desert and submontane elevations from May through September.Their population trend is unknown. Breeding and nesting are colonial and are often associated with herons. Most nesting occurs in June. Nests are cupped platforms of reeds in the marsh. Eggs are incubated for 21-22 days and the young fledge in another 28 days. These birds eat crustaceans, fish, worms, mollusks, and insects.																	
	Tr/r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/r	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/r	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/r	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/r	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Ciconiidae wood stork *Mycteria americana*																C		C	C	C
		Indigenous	Wood storks can be found at desert and submontane elevations. These nongame birds have been sighted in Utah after their breeding season, from late summer to early fall. Their population trend is unknown. Wood storks often soar in flocks at considerable heights. They eat fish, reptiles, amphibians, and rodents.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/a	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
Family: Anatidae *wood duck *Aix sponsa*																C		C	C	C
		Indigenous	These game birds are highly valued for aesthetic and economic values. They occur at all elevations during early spring and early fall migrations. Their population trend is unknown but is likely stable or increasing. They feed upon seeds, grapes, and berries.																	
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/u	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
				C												C	C	C	C	C
*northern pintail *Anas acuta*		**Indigenous**	Pintails are important game birds and show the widest range of all North American ducks. They are found at all elevations. The population trend of these shallow-water birds is decreasing. Pintails are early breeders and begin egg-laying in April. Broods hatch by June after a 22-25 day incubation period. Nestlings fledge after another 36-57 days. Nests are downy hollows usually built in uplands within 1 mile of water. These ducks often feed on vegetable matter in temporary pools. aquatic vegetation, and occasionally on grain and grass shoots.																	
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
				C												C	C	C	C	C
*American wigeon *Anas americana*		**Indigenous**	These game birds inhabit all elevations. Their population trend is decreasing. Spring migration lasts from mid February to mid May, and fall migration occurs from early July to mid December. In late spring, nests are constructed on dry ground, generally away from water. Incubation lasts 24 or 25 days. Females are protective of their brood, which fledge after 37-48 days. American wigeons feed primarily on																	
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*northern shoveler *Anas clypeata*		**Indigenous**		S												C	C	C	S	C
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	These omnivorous game birds occur at all elevations. Their population trend is stable to slightly decreasing. Spring migration begins shortly after ice-out and lasts until March. Fall migration occurs from mid September through October. Nesting occurs from mid May to early August. Hollow nests are constructed on the ground and lined with grass, weeds, and down. Incubation lasts about 24 days and fledging occurs in another 38-66 days.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
*green-winged teal *Anas crecca*		**Indigenous**		S												C	C	C	C	C
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	Green-winged teal inhabit wetland ecosystems at all elevations. Their population trend is increasing. Migrants appear in large flocks from early March to mid April, and again from early September to early December. Nesting occurs in late spring. Nests are down-lined depressions located in the grass. Eggs incubate for 21-23 days, and fledging occurs at 34 days of age. Their diet is varied and includes aquatic invertebrates, tadpoles, grains, seeds, and grasses.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	Su/c	Cisco Desert																		
		Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*cinnamon teal *Anas cyanoptera*				S												C	C	C	C	C
		Indigenous	Cinnamon teal are popular game birds. They are found at all elevations from mid March to December. Breeding occurs wherever there are suitable wetlands. Nests are lined with down and are preferably built in saltgrass. Nesting occurs from April-August. The female incubates the eggs for 21-25 days followed by a 49 day nestling period. Nests are sometimes lost to spring flooding. The population trend of these birds is stable.																	
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
*blue-winged teal *Anas discors*				S												C	C	C	C	C
		Indigenous	These game birds are found at all elevations. All wetlands provide suitable habitat, but nesting preferably occurs in semi-permanent wetlands from April-August. During this time, a large part of the teal's diet consists of aquatic invertebrates. Vegetable matter will be consumed more readily at other times of the year. Nests are down-lined depressions located in the grass. The incubation period lasts about 24 days. The young are able to fly after an additional 35-44 days. Their population trend is decreasing.																	
	Su/u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*mallard Anas platyrhynchos		**Indigenous**		C												C	C	C	C	C
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	The population trend of these game birds is decreasing, despite the fact that they are the most widely distributed duck on breeding areas in North America. Breeding and nesting occurs from April through August. Mallards usually nest on the ground near water. Incubation averages 26 days, and fledging occurs at 42-60 days of age. They are surface feeders which prefer shallow, quite waters where they dabble for aquatic plants and animals.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
*gadwall *Anas strepera*		**Indigenous**														C	C	C	C	C
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	The population trend of these game birds is increasing. They inhabit all elevations and are most abundant from mid February through November. Nesting occurs from May through August. An island site is usually chosen, but if not available, nests are built in meadows or on the prairies, provided there is dense vegetation. After a 24-27 day incubation period, young fledge in 48-56 days. Gadwalls are one of the few dabbling ducks that dive for food. Vegetable matter constitutes the bulk of the diet, but insects are also consumed during the summer.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*greater white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons*				C												H	S	S	S	C
		Indigenous	These game birds are spring (April) and fall (September to October) transients. They occur at cold desert elevations and their population trend is stable. Waste grains and cultivated fields provide food and habitat for migrating geese.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		
*lesser scaup *Aythya affinis*																C		C	H	C
		Indigenous	These game birds are seen at desert and submontane elevations as they pass through on fall (early October to late November) and spring (late February to mid June) migrations. There have also been reports of lesser scaups wintering in southeastern Utah. Lakes are important to these birds. Their population trend is declining. These omnivorous birds show a preference for invertebrates, mollusks, and shrimp.																	
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

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*redhead Aythya americana		**Indigenous**														C		C	L	C
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds occur at all elevations as both summer residents and transients. They prefer deep-water wetlands. Those that remain throughout the winter gather in large flocks on lakes. Due to strict bag limits, the declining population trend has slowed. Nests are constructed over water. The crucial nesting period is mid March through mid July. Eggs incubate for 25 days, after which fledging occurs in 56-84 days. These ducks dive for aquatic plants, snails, and insects.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
*ring-necked duck *Aythya collaris*		**Indigenous**														C		C	H	C
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau	Ring-necked ducks are popular game birds. They occur at all elevations, seeming to prefer lake and pond ecosystems. Their population trend is stable. These diving birds feed on small fish, frogs, tadpoles, crawfish, snails, seed, and grains.																	
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*greater scaup Aythya marila																C		C	L	C
		Indigenous	These omnivorous game birds frequent large wetland ecosystems of desert and submontane elevations. These birds pass through southeastern Utah on their spring (late March to mid-April) and fall (mid-October to early November) migrations. Their population trend is decreasing.																	
	Tr/a	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/a	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/a	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/a	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/a	Canyonlands																		
*canvasback *Aythya valisineria*																C		C	L	C
		Indigenous	The declining population trend of these game birds has been stopped due to restrictive bag limits. Now their population trend is increasing as compared to the last 30 years. Migrations occur from March to April and October to November. Canvasbacks dive for food. All elevations provide habitat for these birds.																	
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

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*Canada goose *Branta canadensis*	Su/c Yl/c k Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C												C	C	C	C	C
These herbivorous game birds occur at all elevations. Their population trend is increasing as they have adapted well to agricultural practices. The breeding season is from March-July, with peak nesting the first week of April. They prefer to construct nests on small islands and frequently nest at reservoirs. The females incubate the eggs for 28-30 days. The young will leave the nest soon after hatching, but will not be able to fly for 9 weeks. Wintering populations depend on the availability of food and open water.																				
*bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Yl/c k Tr/u	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		L	C	C
These game birds are found at all elevations. They are seen during their spring (late February to early May) and fall (mid October to early December) migrations. Their population trend is stable. These diving birds are omnivorous, preferring animal matter.																				

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*common goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*		**Indigenous**														C		L	C	C
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds frequent desert and submontane elevations. They pass through southeastern Utah during spring (February to April) and fall (October to December) migrations. Their population trend is stable. These diving ducks are omnivorous, with animal matter comprising most of the diet. When feeding, they prefer deeper water.																	
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		
*snow goose *Chen caerulescens*		**Indigenous**		C												H	S	H	H	C
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds frequent all elevations. Flocks appear in late February or early March and remain until mid April. They appear again in late September and remain as late as weather conditions permit. The population trend is increasing. Human disturbance of wintering grounds will cause the geese to desert the site. They feed on seeds, aquatic plants, grains, and grasses.																	
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
				C												H	S	H	H	C
*Ross' goose *Chen rossii*		**Indigenous**	Ross' geese are the smallest of North American geese. Their flesh is highly prized by hunters. They are seen during spring (late February to mid April) and fall (August to mid December) migrations. Their population trend is increasing. Forage consists of aquatic plants, grains, and grasses. These geese show a preference for cropland habitat situated next to reservoirs at desert elevations.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/o	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/o	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/o	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/o	Canyonlands																		
				L												C	H	H	C	C
*trumpeter swan *Cygnus buccinator*		**Indigenous**	These nongame birds, the largest of all North American wildfowl, are increasing in population numbers. Unfortunately wetland habitat is constantly disappearing due to the encroachment of civilization. Trumpeter swans are dependent upon large wetland ecosystems along their flyway. Southeastern Utah's cold deserts provide habitat for transients passing through on spring and fall migrations. During migration, trumpeters travel in small flocks or family groups. They feed on aquatic vegetation.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/r	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/r	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/r	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/r	Canyonlands																		

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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
																C	S		S	C
*tundra swan *Cygnus columbianus*		**Indigenous**	Tundra swans are game birds. During spring and fall migrations, tundra swans typically congregate in large flocks at desert elevations. Their population trend is stable. They feed on aquatic vegetation.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/l	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/l	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/l	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/l	Canyonlands																		
																C		L	C	C
*hooded merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus*		**Indigenous**	These game birds inhabit riparian wetland zones during summer months and marsh wetlands in winter. They are found at all elevations and their population trend is stable. Nesting has not been documented in southeastern Utah. These divers feed almost entirely on animal matter.																	
	Tr/u	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/u	Canyonlands																		

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Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*white-winged scoter *Melanitta fusca*																C			C	C
		Indigenous	White-winged scoters are game birds that occur from mid September through November. Their population trend is stable. They have occured in southeastern Utah at the desert elevation of Desert Lake Waterfowl management Area. These ducks consume mostly animal matter, particularly mollusks, and occasionally vegetable matter.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/a	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
*common merganser *Mergus merganser*																C		C	C	C
		Indigenous	Common mergansers are game birds that inhabit all elevations. Transient birds occur from mid February to early May and early October to December. Nesting occurs in June and the birds utilize cavities in trees or ledges along wetland areas. Eggs are incubated for 28-35 days, and young fledge after another 65-85 days. The population trend of these fish eaters appears stable.																	
	Tr/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Tr/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Tr/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Tr/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
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Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*red-breasted merganser *Mergus serrator*																C			C	C
		Indigenous	These game birds frequent all elevation. They occur from late February to late April and again from early October to December. The population trend is stable. Their principle food is fish.																	
	Tr/o	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/o	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/o	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/o	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/o	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/o	Canyonlands																		
*ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*																C		C	C	C
		Indigenous	Ruddy ducks are game birds that inhabit all elevations. Migrants occur from late February to early May, and from September to November. Nests are baskets of woven grass attached to emergent reeds. Often the birds are parasitic of other species' nests. Males often assist in brood rearing. Incubation requires 23-26 days and the young fledge in 6-7 weeks. They feed almost entirely on vegetable matter, except invertebrates become dominant in their diet during breeding and brood rearing.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Tr/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Tr/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Tr/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/c	Canyonlands																		

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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
				C					C			C	C	C	C	C				
Family: Cathartidae turkey vulture *Cathartes aura*		**Indigenous**	These nongame birds are one of Utah's most important raptors because of their carrion diet. They occur at all elevations and their population trend is stable. Vultures utilize their nest territories from 5-15 through 8-15. Cliffs are their preferred nesting sites. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone from human disturbance. Eggs are laid from April to June and incubated for 38-41 days. The young fledge at 66-88 days of age.																	
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Su/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/c	Burr Desert																		
	Su/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/c	Canyonlands																		
					L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	L	L	L		
*California condor *Gymnogyps californianus*		**Indigenous**	These nongame birds were once abundant in southeastern Utah throughout precipitous areas at all elevations (*). They were cliff nesting birds. Pesticide contamination, along with unlawful killing of individual birds, has caused them to become extirpated from the state. Condors are federally listed as endangered where they still survive.																	
	*k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	*k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	*k	Cedar Mountain																		
	*k	Henry Mountains																		
	*k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	*k	LaSal Mountains																		
	*k	Dolores Triangle																		
	*k	San Rafael Desert																		
	*k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	*k	Canyonlands																		

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			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
						L									C	H		C	C	C
Family: Accipitridae *osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	Su/r Su/r k Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r k Su/r	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame hawks dive for fish. They arrive in early April and can be seen at all elevations. Nests are utilized from 4-15 through 7-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Nests are built atop trees, poles, or rock pinnacles near large bodies of water. Young hatch in Mayor early June after a 32-43 day incubation period. Young fledge at 48-59 days of age. Ospreys migrate out of Utah by early October. Their population trend is stable.																		
						H	C	H		H	H							C		
*Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Yl/u Wt/u wt/u Wt/u Yl/u	**Indigenous** Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Coopers hawks are nongame birds which prey upon birds and small mammals. They prefer wooded ecosystems at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Most summer breeders leave Utah in October and return in March and early April to begin pair bonding. Their nest territories are utilized from 5-1 through 8-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs are incubated for 32-36 days and young fledge in another 27-34 days. They generally nest in wooded drainages.																		

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															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*		**Indigenous**				C	C	H		H	H							C		
	Yl/u	Wasatch Plateau	In the summer, these nongame birds occur in forested montane ecosystems. In winter, they occur at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Nest territories are situated in aspen or conifer areas within 1/4 mile of water and are utilized from 4-15 through 7-20. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Hikers using trails within 200 yards of nests are frequently attacked. One or two chicks hatch in May after a 36-38 day incubation period. They fledge in another 27-34 days.																	
	Yl/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Wt/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Wt/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Wt/u	Burr Desert																		
	Wt/u	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/u	Canyonlands																		
*sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*		**Indigenous**	S			C	H	H			H								C	
	Yl/u	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds are restricted to heavy brush areas of submontane and montane elevations. Sharp-shinned hawks build nests of twigs, usually in conifer trees. They often return to former nesting sites. The nesting site is a critical use area from 6-20 through 8-15. Active nest sites require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs are incubated for 32-35 days and the young have fledged in another 24-27 days. Their diet consists of small mammals and birds. Their population trends appear stable.																	
	Yl/u	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/u	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/u	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Wt/u	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/u	Canyonlands																		

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															wetlands					
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*golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*		**Indigenous**	L	S	L	C	L	L	C	C	H	C	S	S	C	L		H		
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds are found in open country at all elevations. These diurnal hunters prey upon mammals and other raptors. Large nests are generally built on cliffs and occasionally in trees or man-made structures. Nest territories are utilized from 2-1 through 8-1. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs incubate for 43-45 days and fledging occurs 66-75 days after hatching. Population trends are increasing.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Yl/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
*red-tailed hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*		**Indigenous**	L	C	S	S	C	H	S	S	C	S	S	S	C	S		H		
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame hawks are very popular with falconers and inhabit all elevations. They prey on small mammals. Their population trend is stable. Nest territories are utilized from 4-10 through 6-30. Active nest sites require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Nests are constructed in trees or on cliffs. Eggs incubate for 30-35 days and the young fledge 45-46 days after hatching.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Yl/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		

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				C					H	H	H	H	H	H		C	C	C		
rough-legged hawk *Buteo lagopus*		**Indigenous**	These nongame birds do not nest in southeastern Utah. Concentration sites and roost trees are utilized from November through mid March. They frequent open country at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Food preferences are small mammals and birds.																	
	Wt/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Wt/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Wt/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Wt/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Wt/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Wt/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Wt/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Wt/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Wt/c	Burr Desert																		
	Wt/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Wt/c	Canyonlands																		
				H														C		
red-shouldered hawk *Buteo lineatus*		**Indigenous**	These nongame birds do not nest in Utah, nor are there records indicating that they establish roosting or concentration sites. The birds prefer desert areas. They prey on small mammals and birds.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	Tr/a	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	Tr/a	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/a	Canyonlands																		

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*ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*		**Indigenous**		S					S		C	C	S	S	C	H	S	H		
	Su/r	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds are generally diurnal hunters of mammals, bird, and reptiles. They inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Nest territories are utilized between 4-10 and 6-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Trees and cliffs provide prefer- red nesting sites. Eggs incubate for 28-33 days and the young leave the nest in another 2 months. These birds are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Their population trend is stable.																	
	Su/r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Su/r	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/r	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/r	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/r	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/r	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/r	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/r	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/r	Canyonlands																		
*Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*		**Indigenous**		C	S				S		H			S		S		C		
	Su/r	Wasatch Plateau	Swainson's hawks are nongame birds that occur at all elevations. Their diet consists of many crop eating insects, as well as small mammals and birds. The population trend appears stable. Nest territories are utilized between 4-20 and 6-25. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Junipers and cottonwoods are the preferred nesting trees. Eggs incubate for 28-35 days and chicks fledge 30 days following hatching. Migration out of Utah occurs in August.																	
	Su/r	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Su/r	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/r	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/r	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/r	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/r	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/r	San Rafael Desert																		
	Su/r	Burr Desert																		
	Su/r	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/r	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*		**Indigenous**		C	L	L	L	L	S	S	L	S	S	H		C	C	H		
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	Northern harriers (marsh hawks) are valuable rodent hunters. Preferred habitat consists of marshes at all elevations. The hawks prefer hunting live prey including: small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and some insects. Nests are constructed with sticks and grasses either on the ground or in low vegetation. Mating takes place in early April and nesting by early May. The young hatch in June after a 31-32 day incubation period. They are fledged at 30-35 days of age. The population trend of the marsh hawk is stable.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Su.c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
*bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*		**Indigenous**		S		L	L	L	S	L	S	S	L	L		C	H	H		
	Yl/e	Wasatch Plateau	These carnivorous, nongame birds prefer areas near water surrounded by open country and available perching sites. Most are seen from early November through March at all elevations. Their roost and nest trees, as well as concentration areas, must be protected from human disturbance with a one mile radius buffer zone. Southeastern Utah has the only two nest sites in the state. Nest territories are utilized from 1-1 through 7-15. There is a 34-36 day incubation time. The young fledge at 70-98 days of age. Population levels are increasing.																	
	Wt/e	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Wt/e	Cedar Mountain																		
	Wt/e	Henry Mountains																		
	Wt/e	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Wt/e	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/e	Dolores Triangle																		
	Wt/e	San Rafael Desert																		
	Wt/e	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/e	Cisco Desert																		
	Wt/e	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Harris' hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus*											S	S		S	S	S		S		
		Indigenous	This species has been observed during fall migration along the Colorado River, near Moab. It utilizes desert and submontane elevations.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Tr/a	Canyonlands																		
Family: Falconidae *merlin *Falco columbarius*				S					S			S	S	H	C	H		C		
		Indigenous	These nongame birds inhabit desert elevations. Transient populations peak from mid September to mid October and again in March. Nesting occurs in cavities of trees or ledges. Nest territories are utilized from 4-15 to 6-25. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs are incubated for 28-32 days and young fledge in another 30-35 days. Their diet consists almost entirely of birds. Their population trend is decreasing.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Wt/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Wt/u	San Rafael Desert																		
	Wt/u	Burr Desert																		
	Wt/u	Cisco Desert																		
	Wt/u	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
				H	S			H		H	H	C	H	C	C		H			
*prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*		**Indigenous**	Prairie falcons are nongame birds that are popular with falconers. They inhabit all elevations but prefer desert areas adjacent to cliffs. Their diet consists of small mammals, birds, and insects. Nest territories are utilized from 4-1 through 7-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone located on a cliff face. Eggs incubate for 28-35 days after which chicks fledge in 35-42 days. Their population trend appears stable.																	
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Yl/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
			S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	H	H	C		
*peregrine falcon *Peregrinus anatum*		**Indigenous**	These nongame, carnivorous birds occur at all elevations. Nests are built of cliff faces and are utilized from 2-1 through 8-31. A one mile radius buffer zone needs to be protected from human disturbance in excess of historical activities. Eggs incubate for 29-32 days, after which the young fledge in 35-42 days. Their population trend is increasing. The Arctic *(P.a tundrius*) and American (*P.a. anatum*) subspecies inhabit south-eastern Utah. The former subspecies is a winter resident while the latter remains yearlong.																	
	Yl/e	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Yl/e	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Yl/e	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/e	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/e	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/e	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/e	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/e	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/e	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/e	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/e	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
American kestrel *Falco sparverius*		**Indigenous**	S	H			C		S	H	C			S		H		C		
	Su/c	Wasatch Plateau	These nongame birds prey upon insects and rodents. Although they occur at all elevations, they prefer desert zones. Nest territories are utilized from 5-1 through 6-30. Due to their adaptability, a buffer zone in which human disturbance should be excluded is not warranted. Their nests are located in tree cavities, cliffs, or old buildings. Eggs incubate for 29-31 days, and the young fledge in another 30-60 days. Their population trend is stable.																	
	Su/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Su/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
Family: Phasianidae *chukar *Alectoris chukar*		**Exotic**							C	S	S	C		C	C	C		C		
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	These insectivorous, herbivorous game birds prefer rocky, grassy, or brushy slopes in arid mountains and canyons of desert and submontane elevations. Nests are usually built under shrubs or clumps of grass. Nest sites are critical to maintenance of the population during the crucial nesting period. The breeding season begins by mid March and nesting by April/May. There is a 22-24 day incubation period and the young are fledged at 7-10 days of age. Winter is a crucial period for survival of the chukars. Their population trend is stable.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	Yl/c	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/c	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*ring-necked pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*		**Exotic**		C					C	L				H		C	C	C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Grains, seeds, and vegetation are the primary food items but insects are also consumed during the spring and summer. Nesting occurs from mid April-mid July in grassy depressions. Pheasants may establish up to three nests but hatch and rear only one brood per year. Eggs are incubated for 23-25 days and fledging requires 12 days. The population trend is decreasing due to habitat loss. The Afghan white-winged subspecies (*P.c. bianchii*) also inhabits southeastern Utah at Bluff.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/u	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/c	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/c	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/c	Canyonlands																		
*ruffed grouse *Bonasa umbellus*		**Indigenous**				C	C	S		C						H		C		
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds occur at submontane and montane elevations. They feed exclusively on staminate aspen buds from December through February. Other vegetation and insects are utilized during the remaining part of the year. Breeding is a crucial period from March through May and is centered around a drumming log. Nests are shallow depressions located at the bases of shrubs or trees. Eggs are incubated for 21-28 days and the young fledge after another 10-12 days. Maintenance of uneven-aged stands can prove beneficial.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*sage grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus*		**Indigenous**		H					C							H		H		
	Yl/l	Wasatch Plateau	The population trend of these game birds is stable. They occur at submontane elevations, and forage entirely on sagebrush from October to April. During other seasons, insects and vegetation are consumed. Wet meadows surrounded by sagebrush are critical strutting grounds (leks) from mid March-April. Shrub cover should be 10-50%. Habitat within a two mile radius of leks is critical for nesting through mid August. Nests are shallow depressions located under sagebrush. There is a 21-24 day incubation period. Young can fly after 7-10 days.																	
	Yl/l	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/l	LaSal Mountains																		
	Yl/l	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/l	Canyonlands																		
*blue grouse *Dendragapus obscurus*		**Indigenous**			C	C	H	H	C	C	L					L		L		
	Yl/c	Wasatch Plateau	Blue grouse are game birds that inhabit submontane and montane zones. During the winter, blue grouse feed exclusively upon needles and buds of Douglas fir and spruce trees. Annually they exhibit reverse vertical spring migration since they migrate from high elevations to lower elevation meadows, brush, or timber stands for breeding, nesting, and brooding. Nests are located on the ground. Hatching occurs in early June after a 25-26 day incubation period. Young can fly after 7-10 days. Their population trend is stable.																	
	Yl/c	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/c	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/c	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*wild turkey *Meleagris gallopavo*		**Indigenous**		C		H	H	C	S	C	H						C	C		
	k	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds feed at all elevations on grasses, forbs, mast, and insects. Populations are stable. Silviculture practices can be harmful to the turkey. Nesting occurs in April and May with a preference for slopes >20%. Spring grazing of nest areas can reduce cover for birds. Eggs are incubated for 27-28 days and poults are brooded throughout summer. Brooding areas evidence high forb and grass densities. Merriam *(M.g. Merriami*) and Rio Grande *(M.g. intemedia*) subspecies occur in the region.																	
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Yl/u	Henry Mountains																		
	Yl/l	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/c	LaSal Mountains																		
	Wt/l	Dolores Triangle																		
	Yl/l	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	Yl/l	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/l	Canyonlands																		
*California quail *Callipepla californica*		**Indigenous**	H	C					S	C						C		C		
	Yl/l	Wasatch Plateau	These game birds inhabit cold desert and submontane zones and their population trend is stable. They prefer brushy, streamside habitats adjacent to farmlands. Vegetable matter, especially clover, is their primary food source. Nests are slight depressions lined with plant material. Nesting begins in May after an April breeding season. There is a 21-24 day incubation period and fledging occurs 10 days later. Winter is a crucial period as heavy snows can limit food supplies.																	
	Yl/l	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Yl/l	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Yl/l	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status[1] Relative Abundance[2]	indigenous/exotic Distribution by Geographic Area	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
															wetlands					
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
				C					S			S	S			C	S	C		
*Gambel's quail *Callipepla gambelii*		**Indigenous**	These game birds inhabit cold desert areas. They feed on seeds, grain, vegetation, and insects. Territories are established after pair-bonding in late winter or early spring. Nests are placed in desert vegetation, usually beginning in April, and the eggs hatch after a 21-24 day incubation period. A 10 day nesting period follows. Winter is a crucial period when water and vegetation become scarce. The population trend of Gambel's quail is decreasing.																	
	k	Wasatch Plateau																		
	k	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	k	Henry Mountains																		
	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	k	LaSal Mountains																		
	k	Dolores Triangle																		
	k	San Rafael Desert																		
	Yl/l	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	k	Canyonlands																		
				H												C	C	C	C	C
Family: Rallidae *American coot *Fulica americana*		**Indigenous**	These game birds inhabit all elevations. Aquatic plants, grasses, and grain are their primary food sources. Preferred habitat consists of open shorelines, deep water areas, and emergent vegetation. Nests are constructed over water from May to late June. Renesting is quite common. Two broods will often be raised each year, with both parents incubating the eggs for 21-25 days. A 49-56 day nestling period follows. The coot's population trend is stable.																	
	Su/l	Wasatch Plateau																		
	Su/l	Tavaputs Plateau																		
	k	Cedar Mountain																		
	Su/l	Henry Mountains																		
	Su/l	Abajo/Elk Ridge																		
	Su/l	LaSal Mountains																		
	Su/l	Dolores Triangle																		
	Su/l	San Rafael Desert																		
	k	Burr Desert																		
	k	Cisco Desert																		
	Su/l	Canyonlands																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area